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found a clump with *six* scapes, each scape two feet eight inches high, and the flower heads a trifle over two inches long. This clump I dug up, and by careful supporting and wrapping carried safely, without any breaking, to Philadelphia, where we hope it will thrive. Much beauty is added to the purplish rose flowers by the bright, blue color of the exerted stamens. The leaves, at time of flowering, are not more than one fifth the size they afterwards attain; and the perianth seems regularly to turn to a brownish-red before becoming green.

Among other things in flower we found *Sassafras*, *Spice-bush*, *Americanchier*, *Euphorbia Ipecacuanhae*, several *Vaccinia*, *Gaylussacia resinosa*, *Cypripedium acaule*, *Viola pedata*, *V. lanceolata*, *V. sagittata*, *V. cucullata*, *Sisymbrium Thaliana*, *Draba vera*—the largest specimens I ever saw, scapes often seven and eight inches long. A very little *Pyxidanthera* still remained in flower; *Leiophyllum* was not yet out. A large area of *Sarracenia* and of *Nymphaea* (the small form) seemed to have suffered unusual blight, and nearly all the plants were dead where all last year were strong and vigorous.

We found a large bunch of *Phoradendron flavescens* growing on a branch of a staminate tree of *Acer rubrum*. The tree was about two feet in diameter at base—I could not clasp around it with both arms; and the bunch of mistletoe was about 40 feet high up, on a limb of about the thickness of a man's arm, and was greater in the diameter than the trunk of the tree at the base. We had no time or means to collect the specimen.

I also practically demonstrated the utility of "Wood's press" for such excursions. I put my specimens as collected at once into a press of that kind, and changed the papers immediately on arriving at Philadelphia, but had no chance to change again till the 10th inst., when I found the papers much drier than I expected, and the specimens doing well.

I. H. H.

Pine street, New York, May 14th, 1872.

35. Willows.—I send you a few observations on the Willows of this locality, without any hope of adding to what is known by specialists. The location is on the Connecticut river, about 125 miles from its mouth, latitude $42^{\circ} 50' N$. The river, within a distance of a few miles, receives several lesser streams flowing down from among the hills. The rocks are slate and granite.

I find here of native willows:—1. *Salix rostrata*, Rich, (*livida*, Wahl.) This is a tree-like shrub, growing in pastures and on the borders of woods, not apparently affecting water or wet places, nor have I observed it to be variable.

2. *Salix humilis*, Marshall. This is a shrub, and our earliest species. It does not seek water or seclusion, but takes to roadsides, fences, and neglected places. It is extremely variable in general appearance.

3. *Salix sericea*, Marshall. A shrub with silky ovaries and densely silky under-surfaces to the leaves; drying black. Found on low sandy banks of brooks.

4. *Salix lucida*, Muhl. This is a small tree with glossy foliage, which is found in similar situations with the *S. sericea*.

5. *Salix nigra*, Marshall. This is a well marked tree with black bark and yellow branches. I have not observed that it is variable. Indeed I have seen no young trees, but a number of old and picturesque ones over-hanging streams or shading watering-troughs on old farms, doubtless planted there.

6. *Salix cordata*, Muhl. A shrub growing in sandy flats subject to inundation. This is the most variable plant in its foliage, I think, that I have ever met with. I should find it impossible to fix upon any definite characteristics of leaf or stipule. In the summer or fall it is difficult to believe that these Protean forms do not embrace several species, but the catkins reduce them to unity in the spring.

Of the species of *Salix* which are called *adventive*, we have two :—

7. *Salix alba*, L. A fine tree growing by the roadside and near, but not directly upon, the banks of streams.

8. *Salix purpurea*, L. This shrub I found in a hollow place in the middle of an island in the Connecticut river. These were staminate plants, but they seemed to be thriving and extending. It must have been introduced there in some accidental way.

There ought to be and probably are several more of our native willows in this locality, but I have not discovered them.

I find the species of willows easier to distinguish at a distance of thirty to fifty rods than by a closer inspection. Several of the above have quite a marked character at a considerable distance, which seems to vanish on a nearer approach.

ANN E. BROWN, Brattleboro, Vt.

36. Publications.—1. *The Lens, a Quarterly Journal of Microscopy and the Allied Natural Sciences*; No. 2, April, 1872; Chicago.—Mr. Babcock's Flora of Chicago is continued from Saxifragaceæ to Campanulaceæ. It is interesting to notice how many of the plants most abundant with us are rare or wanting. *Leucanthemum vulgare*, L., is even "cultivated in a garden." To students of cryptogamic botany this publication must prove of great value.—2. *Mann's Catalogue, second edition, revised and corrected*. B. Pickman Mann, Cambridge, Mass. The preface contains the new species not yet included in Gray's Manual, such as, *Arceuthobium minutum*, Engelm. *Danthonia compressa*, Aust.—3. In the *Naturalist* for May, Dr. Gray calls attention to a question raised by Babington as to *Anacharis*. "It may be that we have two water weeds... one diœcious, the other hermaphrodite. It is to be hoped that our botanists will examine the plants they meet, and preserve specimens of any different kinds or sexes of flowers they may detect."

37. Mann's Duplicates.—Mrs. Mary Mann, 19 Follen street, Cambridge, Mass., offers for sale foreign and native sets of these duplicates. Collectors would do well to send for a circular.

38. Orchids.—*Pagonia verticillata*, Nutt., and *Cypripedium parviflorum*, Salisb.; in bloom May 19th, between Tennafly and the Hudson.

G. I. C.